

*W. Carlton*

Alexandria  
AND COMMERCIAL

Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.]

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1802.

[No. 419]

Auction Business.

THE subscriber having obtained a license agreeable to law, informs his friends and the public in general, that he means to carry on the business in the same store lately occupied by H. and T. MOORE, and hopes by his attention to any business intrusted to him to give satisfaction.

THOS. MOORE.

April 2. d<sup>o</sup>w

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,  
At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction  
Room,

Rum in bls. Soap in boxes,  
Cherry Bounce in Candles do.  
barrels. Chocolate do.  
Sugar in bls. Hysfonkin Tea in  
Gin in cases. chests.

Also,

A quantity of DRY GOODS,

Amongst which, are

Chintzes, Calicoes,  
Bombazets, Chintz Shawls,  
Durants, Fing Handkerfs,  
Calimancoes, Check do.,  
German Dowlaps, Sewing Silks,  
Russia Sheetings, Threads & Tapes.

Likewise,

3 bales INDIA MUSLIN,  
a large quantity of  
READY MADE CLOTHES,  
and a number of other articles.

THOMAS MOORE,  
Auctioneer.

April 9. Auctioneer.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,  
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue  
Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.  
Whiskey in barrels,  
Gin in casks and barrels,  
Port wine in casks,  
Molasses in hhd.  
Sugar in hhd and bls.  
White and brown soap in boxes,  
Chocolate in boxes,  
Coffee in tierces and bags,  
Raisins in kegs and boxes.  
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely  
aborted.

Also,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,  
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,  
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,  
Sail duck of different qualities,  
Chintzes and Calicoes,  
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,  
India Mollie and Table Cloaths,  
Coloured threads and sowing silks,  
Ribbons, Hats, and  
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,  
April 13. Vendue Master.

In the case of John Gill,  
Bankrupt.

THE subscribers being appointed assignees of the estate and effects of the said John Gill, all persons that are indebted unto him, or that have any of his effects, are hereby notified that they are not to pay or deliver the same unto us, or such person or persons as shall be authorized by us.

WILLIAM MAC CREERY, Esq.  
J. H. HOOE, Alexandria.

April 13. d<sup>o</sup>e

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of Clover Seed just received  
and for sale, by  
RICKETTS, NEWTON & CO.

March 9. d<sup>o</sup>e

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from my Quarter, in Prince William County, a Negro Man, named ARTHUR, of middling size, a remarkably ugly face, thick lips, down-look, and afraid to look a person in the face.—He had on nothing but his shirt and a pair of old blue coarse trowsers, so that it is presumable he has procured other cloathing. Whoever will deliver him to me, in the aforesaid County, shall receive the above Reward.

THOMAS LEE, Sen.

April 8. d<sup>o</sup>

Paper Hangings.

JUST RECEIVED, BY  
Cottom & Stewart,

A large and general assortment of Paper Hangings, consisting of upwards of 40 different patterns with elegant borders.

April 7. d<sup>o</sup>

William Hartnorne  
Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,

Plaster of Paris by the ton, or ready ground by the bushel,

Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or unbolted,

Corn, or any other grain, ground for toll at the mill.

At his store in town,

Hay in bundles, Corn by the bushel,

Loaf and lump Sugar by the hoghead or barrel,

First and second quality James River Tobacco, in kegs,

A few very good Mill Spindles,

Two good Scale Beams.

Three boxes 8 by 10 Window Glafs,

A few barrels of Tar,

James River Coal.

For Sale,

A number of valuable Lots in town,  
A small House on a lot of 28 feet front  
on Water Street, next door to Major Muncaster's.

Also, for Sale or Rent,

A valuable Brick House  
on King street, now in the tenure of Thos. mas Cruse.

3d mo. 1. d<sup>o</sup>

I have just received and offer  
for sale, SACKINGS and OSNABURGS  
in bales, and HELT HATS in boxes—  
also, one ton SHEATHING PAPER.

W. HODGSON.

April 7. d<sup>o</sup>

Notice is hereby given,  
To the Creditors of Andrew Ramsey and William Ramsey, bankrupts, that on Tuesday the 20th of April, 1802, between the hours of Eleven and Two o'clock, at the Court House in Alexandria, a certificate or certificates of discharge will be given to the said bankrupts, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary by the said creditors or either of them. By order of William Kilty, chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, this 6th day of April, 1802.

G. DENEALE, Cl'k C. C.

D. Columbia, C. A.

April 7. d<sup>o</sup>

For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.

Raisins by the box,

Sugar by the barrel,

Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,

With a variety of other

FRUITS and GROCERIES.

ABEL WILLIS.

Jan. 11. d<sup>o</sup>

TO RENT,

A convenient three story brick  
House, on Fairfax and Gibbon Streets,  
with every convenience thereto belonging.

Possession may be had immediately. En-

quire of the printers.

April 14. d<sup>o</sup>w

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

Bell white Ticklenburg,

Second qual. do.

Brown do.

Olnburgs,

Brown Hempen Rolls,

White do.

Heffan do.

Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,

A Quantity of

Turk's I land, Isle of May, and

Cadiz SALT.

December 29. d<sup>o</sup>

FOR SALE,

A Negro Man, about 25 or

26 years of age—accustomed to house work and waiting at table—being strong and active he may be otherwise employed at the pleasure of the purchaser. Apply to the printers.

March 29. d<sup>o</sup>

JANNEY & PATON

Have just received and offer for Sale,

A quantity of New-England

Rum, and Liverpool Ware in crates.

Eeb. 2. d<sup>o</sup>

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN and FOUR

CHILDREN—The eldest a Boy, thirteen years of age—Price Five Hundred

Dollars. Enquire of the Printers.

March 30. d<sup>o</sup>

By virtue of a Deed of Trust

from Robert Hamilton and Esther his wife, to the subscribers, on SATUR-

DAY the seventeenth day of April next, will be exposed to sale, upon

the premises, on a CREDIT of

6. 12 and 18

months, the payments to be secured by

approved securities.

A Lot of Ground

Lying upon the south side of Prince street and to the eastward of Water street, in the town of Alexandria, extending 23

feet upon Prince street, and running back

44 feet 4 inches, on which is erected a

commodious two story frame dwelling house.

Also,

Another Lot of Ground

adjoining thereto, extending 36 feet to

an 8 feet alley, with the privilege of the

alley. Upon this lot is erected a ware-

house the whole front. This ground is

subject to an annual rent forever of sev-

enty two dollars. Titles will be made

as soon as the payments are secured.

JAMES KEITH,

JOHN C. HERBERT

March 5. d<sup>o</sup>

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE term of copartnership existing un-

der the firm of JAMES RUSSELL and

Co. will expire by contract on the first

day of next April: all those indebted

thereto are respectfully solicited to call and

pay their balances, and such as have claims

against said firm will please present them

for settlement.

JAMES RUSSELL,

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

March 11. d<sup>o</sup>

Wanted,

A young woman of good character, as

a Servant and to clean chambers. Such

an one, by applying to the Printers, may

hear of an eligible situation in a genteel

family.

April 1. d<sup>o</sup>

JAMES RUSSELL.

March 11. d<sup>o</sup>

Ship General Hunter,

CAPTAIN ADAMSON,

Arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a

cargo of excellent

SALT

For the Fisheries.

ALSO, A FEW

Crates of Liverpool Earthen Ware.

We will sell this cargo on moderate  
terms for ready cash, or notes negotiable  
in the Bank of Alexandria at 60 days.

The ship will take in freight for Liver-

pool.

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

NEW-YORK, April 10.

Translated for the Daily Advertiser.  
LIBERTY EQUALITY  
Extract from the Deliberations of the Mu-  
nicipal Administration of the Cape.  
Sitting of the 16th Pluviose (5th Feb.)  
10th year of the French Republic.

The Mayor opened the Sitting.

The news of the signing of the preliminaries of peace between France and the maritime powers, was diffused through the colony by means of the American papers. It was announced that a squadron was to be dispatched by the mother country to St. Domingo. The minds of the inhabitants were agitated, and some disquietudes entertained respecting the manner of reception by the chiefs. Toussaint Louverture, by a proclamation dated the 27 Frimare (17th December) endeavored to tranquillize the public, and to allay every fear. To this effect, the proclamation expressed sentiments of submission and obedience to the highest authority, that of France; and seemed to prescribe the obligation of receiving the orders and envoys of the French government with respect and filial piety.

The last phrase of the proclamation seemed indeed to contradict the preceding, and present some expressions (particularly in the appeal to the soldiers) capable of exciting doubts of the sincerity of his devotion; but the inhabitants, naturally confident, not suspicious of any perfidy, as they harbored none in their own bosoms, and interested in believing the truth of this declaration, delivered themselves up to the joy of receiving their brethren and friends. Christophe, commander in chief of the neighborhood of the Cape, participated in the general satisfaction, and announced the disposition to receive the French and to entertain them with feasts.

On Monday the 12th Pluviose, 10th year, two merchantmen, one of which came from Guadalupe, and the other from Bordeaux, anchored in the road of the Cape, and announced that they had passed through the mid of the squadron, which they had left in the bay of Manchenille, and which would arrive the next day at the Cape.

This news which was immediately imparted to Christophe, appeared to give him pleasure, and he said that he could not do better than receive the French who were coming.

The next day, the 13th, the squadron was descried at break of day, making preparations to enter.

Towards noon, the cutter sent into the road experienced a difficulty little expected: Fort Picolet fired two guns at it, one charged with ball, which compelled the cutter to tack and reconnoitre. Having entered the road, it moored amongst the merchantmen always communicating by signals its position to the admiral.

As soon as it came to anchor, an officer of the fort came on board, and returned ashore to take orders from the commandant, Barada, who immediately sent a guard on board the cutter, which the captain would not receive. This guard was placed on board the neighboring vessels, with orders to prevent every communication with the shore.

At one o'clock P.M. an aid-de-camp of the admiral, commander-in-chief of the squadron, was sent ashore, and carried to Christophe the proclamation of the French government with that of the general in chief Le Clerc, captain-general of the colony, both written in French and Creole, manifesting the desire of consolidating the happiness and liberty of the colony, of granting protection to commerce, of reviving cultivation; and, moreover, a letter demanding the surrender of the forts Picolet, Saint Joseph and Belair.

Christophe received the aid-de-camp with infinite hauteur, and promptly answered with the most formal refusal, to acknowledge in these orders the authority of France, or to obey it.

After mature deliberation, it was resolved that a petition should be presented to him, in which they should recall, 1st. the services already rendered by him to the inhabitants of the cape, in sparing them from death the beginning of Brumaire last; 2d. They presented to him the intentions of France relative to the colony; the governor's proclamation, in which he ordered them to obey the mother country, and to receive her orders with filial affection; 3dly. They proved to him that his responsibility in not executing the governor's orders, should be screened by the imperious circumstances to which he was forced to submit; 4dly. They shewed that the colony having solely de-

clared its dependence on France, they could not refuse to receive its envoys; 5thly. They endeavoured to operate on his feelings by presenting the distressing picture of all the horrors with which the Cape would be afflicted, if he persisted in his refusal.

14th Pluviose. The project of the petition, founded on these principles, having been read and adopted, the municipality, attended by a great number of citizens, immediately waited on Christophe (it was then midnight) and laid before him the fears and prayers of the inhabitants. Infensible to the expressions of acknowledgments, of respect and attachment contained in this petition, deaf to the true sentiments of honor and of duty, Christophe declared that he was a soldier, that he knew only one chief, Toussaint Louverture, to whom he owed exclusive obedience: That the proclamation had been fabricated on board; that they ought to have sent advice, &c., and he concluded by saying, that if the captain-general persisted in entering, the earth should burn before the squadron should anchor in the Road.

All the wise and deliberate reasons which were advanced, as well by the citizen Télemaque, mayor, as by our citizen Delagrange, commissary of the government at the tribunal of the Cape, and under this title exercising the same function at the municipality, who spoke to him with the greatest force and most impressive energy, could not open his eyes to the dangers of his obstinacy, nor soften his heart.

The municipality having retired, returned to the commune hall, and decreed their sitting permanent.

Through the friends of Christophe, they solicited him anew, but without success.

Then they deliberated that a deputation should be sent on board of the Ocean, to gen. Le Clerc, captain-general of the colony, to inform him of the peregrinations of Christophe, to invite him to suspend the entry of the squadron for twenty-four hours, and to assure him that they would immediately inform Toussaint Louverture of the arrival of the representatives of France, and that they should solicit new orders, revoking the former. They appointed the members of the deputation, which was composed of citizens, the mayor, the commissary of government, Corneille, minister of the catholic worship, and Cheveau, merchant. Mr. Tobias Lear, consul of the U. States, who had taken part in the deliberations of the municipality, joined the deputation, after being invited.

The deputation of the commune embarked immediately in a boat, in which were already the admiral's aid-de-camp and citizen Granier, who had not till then been able to go on board.

The deputation having presented themselves before general Le Clerc, and having explained the object of the mission, the general answered—That France, overflowing with affection for the colony, had made every disposition for its happiness; he acquainted the deputation with the proclamation of the French government, as well as the one he had himself published; he retraced in a few words the great favors which France intended for Toussaint to whom she returned his children, after having educated them with the greatest care; he announced that the mother country sent to Christophe testimonies of public acknowledgements, and observed what monstrous ingratitude these two chiefs were guilty of towards her.

He afterwards observed to the deputation, that the conduct of Christophe excited apprehensions that he would only employ the delay demanded, to feint by the junction of his forces, the success of the resistance which he meditated, he could not delay the entry of the squadron, and that he was making the necessary dispositions for that purpose, to take place within half an hour after the return of the deputation to the Cape, that they should repair to the Common Hall, for the purpose of receiving the orders of the municipality.

Christophe, apprised of these dispositions, and fearing no doubt the issue, ordered to the barracks, there to remain, the national guard, which, after the first orders, had paraded at the Place d'Arms.

By degrees he withdrew the gendarmerie, attached to the service of the municipality. The captain, lieutenant, and a single gendarme remained notwithstanding reiterated orders that they should retire. Then was seen arriving from the plain, several troops, to whom cartridges were furnished.

At one o'clock in the afternoon, information was received that Christophe had delivered a quantity of fire-lances, as well to the detachments arrived from the plain, as to the different posts, for the purpose of setting fire to the city, as soon as the first gun should be fired.

The municipality anxious to render so atrocious a design ineffectual, circulated a notice to all the citizens, to provide their houses with water, in order to oppose the progress of the fire.

These various arrangements convinced the citizens of the only measure in their power to adopt—flight. In the morning, a great number of women, old men and children, laden with baggage, left their houses in quest of an asylum.

Christophe and Barada, commandant of the place, had removed from their houses

parents and friends whom fear had kept at home.

The deputies then went to Christophe, to inform him of the conference they had just held with the captain-general, and his further pleasure. This news only served to inflame the sentiments of ferocity he had already manifested.

Then the deputies repeated with more force and energy what the municipality had told him on the morning of the same day; they painted the miseries with which he would be overwhelmed the colony of which he would be the sole cause. The mayor and the commissary of government reminded him of the esteem he had acquired with his fellow-citizens, the services he had rendered the public, the fruits of which he was going to lose in a moment, and laid before him the crime of rebellion, of which we was rendering himself culpable.

Christophe answered the commissary of government, whose observations had more particularly enraged him:—*You speak as a planter, as a proprietor, I have no confidence in you,*" and retired testifying by a savage look, how much his soul was exasperated by the truths that had been uttered.

Thursday, 15th. At the dawn of day, the municipality still hoping to work upon his ferocious soul, assembled a large collection of old men, women and children, went in crowds to the Camp de Mars, and from thence to Christophe, to represent to him the extent of the evils of which they were to become the victims. This spectacle produced no effect upon his obdurate heart, and he ordered them to retire.

It was then seen that all was lost, and that the menaces he made would soon be realized. The French squadron which could not enter the evening before, *on account of the wind*, was discerned.

Its entry in the course of the day becoming probable, the movements of the troops of the line, re-united in the Place d'Arms, became more active. Christophe repaired thither, and made them take the oath, TO CONQUER OR DIE—, the form of the oath announced in Toussaint Louverture's proclamation of the 29th Frimare.

At 9 o'clock he went to the Common Hall, where he warmly reproached the mayor with having given so much publicity to the proclamation of France. The mayor answered, that he had only exercised the right his station sanctioned, and that he gloried in having informed his fellow-citizens how noble and generous France was towards the colony.

Christophe announced to him, that he had given orders that all the women, old men and children, should leave the town, and enjoined him, as well as the municipal officers, to do the same, and to rendezvous at Haut-du-camp. The mayor answered, that he would take the sentiments of the municipality on this subject, who, faithful to their duties, declared that no order, no injunction would make them quit their post. This resolution was transmitted to him by Medard Thormany, commander in chief of the national guard. Written notices were sent to the commanders of the four sections of the city of the Cape, that they should repair to the Common Hall, for the purpose of receiving the orders of the municipality.

Christophe, apprised of these dispositions, and fearing no doubt the issue, ordered to the barracks, there to remain, the national guard, which, after the first orders, had paraded at the Place d'Arms.

By degrees he withdrew the gendarmerie, attached to the service of the municipality. The captain, lieutenant, and a single gendarme remained notwithstanding reiterated orders that they should retire. Then was seen arriving from the plain, several troops, to whom cartridges were furnished.

At one o'clock in the afternoon, information was received that Christophe had delivered a quantity of fire-lances, as well to the detachments arrived from the plain, as to the different posts, for the purpose of setting fire to the city, as soon as the first gun should be fired.

The municipality anxious to render so atrocious a design ineffectual, circulated a notice to all the citizens, to provide their houses with water, in order to oppose the progress of the fire.

These various arrangements convinced the citizens of the only measure in their power to adopt—flight. In the morning, a great number of women, old men and children, laden with baggage, left their houses in quest of an asylum.

Christophe and Barada, commandant of the place, had removed from their houses

with carts, their furniture and valuable effects.

The commissary of government, observing these preparations, repaired to the commandant's, and gave him a letter containing a demand for sufficient guard to preserve the register's office from the conflagration with which the city was menaced. Barada answered, that it would be sufficient to lock up the office, and that the depot would be secure.

The winds always contrary hindered the squadron from entering. Towards 6 o'clock in the evening, Fort Picolet fired twenty pieces of canon at a vessel which appeared, as they said, to approach the coast nearer than the others, or rather this was the signal agreed on for commencing the conflagration.

The satellites of Christophe, faithful executioners of his orders, betook themselves first along the shore, and set fire to several commercial houses. A rumor at that moment prevailed, that the orders for burning were withdrawn, a kind of suspension in fact took place; but their rage still became more active, which was directed against the public monuments: The offices of the marine, the cathedral, the barracks, the arsenal, the public magazine, the palace of the French government, the register's office, precious deposit of existing interesting acts, the rights, the fortunes, of all the citizens, became in one instant, a prey to the flames. The Hospital de Providence, the asylum for old men, women, orphans, and the sick, where numbers of the inhabitants had retired, was not at all respected; three times they set it on fire, but the prompt succor immediately applied, preserved from destruction this monument of our ancestors' piety.

Led on by Christophe, who marched at their side, they broke open houses and pillaged them before setting them on fire.

The unfortunate inhabitants who remained in the city, driven about by the flames, ran from their habitations to avoid the death which menaced them and took refuge in the common hall. The progress of the flames was rapid; a violent wind favored the fury of the monster who had sworn the ruin of a city, which till that moment had regarded him as its protector and benefactor.

Towards eleven o'clock at night the flames had extended so widely, that the necessity of flight was evident. The cries and groans of the women and children precipitated this measure.

Several citizens loaded themselves with the greater part of the records of the municipality, and chiefly with those of the civil department, disposed to carry them away as they were flying. The minutes of the citizens Fremont Freres, deceased notaries at Limbe, were likewise confided to the care of some citizens.

More than a thousand persons, women, children, the aged and infirm, lighted by the flames which arose on all sides above the burning houses, formed a mournful procession with the municipality at their head.

They went out of the city by the high street du Contreil, to save themselves in the Morn de la Vigie. They pursued the route that led to the habitations of the ci-devant Religious. Arrived at that place, a halt was made; it was proposed to pass the night there; but this intention was soon frustrated by the arrival of a person named Ignace, commandant of that quarter, who came in the name of Christophe to signify the order for repairing to Haut-du-Cap. This order was intended to sacrifice all those who should assemble there when the troops of the line, compelled to leave the city as soon as the squadron should enter, should also abandon that quarter.

The mayor signified to Ignace the impossibility of immediate compliance with this order, and prevailed that its execution should be deferred till day-break. Ignace retired, but returned in half-an-hour to repeat the same order, enforcing it with the most cruel menaces.

They appeared to make some dispositions to obey it, but instead of taking the road to Haut du Cap, they pursued that towards La Vigie, hoping that on the summit of that mountain they would be less exposed to new persecutions. The desire of self-preservation, maternal love, conjugal affection and fear renewed their strength, and every one proceeded through paths which only presented sharp points of rocks, surrounded by precipices. Scarcely had they reached the habitation Defagne, when the same Ignace again appeared, and expressed his rage at their re-

turn to obey him to follow him. He had been to the obliquity, just the obstinacy should go to executing the Vigie. The frightful than they are steep places which.

From their beds was as re Vigie, until entered the scents the monitors and breath.

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valuable

to obey the orders of Christophe, and departed, impiously commanding them to follow him.

He had been just retired, when the municipality, judging of his intentions, after the obliquity he had shewn, that they should go to Haut du Cap, resolved on executing the first intention of going to La Vigie. The roads soon became more frightful than those which they had passed. They arrived about break of day at this sleep place, and they distributed themselves in the ravines and narrow passes which surround it.

From thence the squadron, on which all their hopes rested, was discovered. It was agreed that they should remain at La Vigie, until the moment that the squadron entered the road, when they would descend the mountain to receive their liberators and brethren.

Scarcely had they arrived at La Vigie when a heavy explosion was heard occasioned by the blowing up the small powder magazine of Fort St. Joseph by the troops of Christophe, when they abandoned that post.

Some hours after a still louder explosion was heard occasioned by the blowing up the grand magazine the commotion of which shocked the adjacent country and discovered the small number of houses in the city which had escaped the flames.

It was supposed that they had attained the period of their woes, when Ignace again appeared to tear the citizens from this last asylum. He spoke more vehemently than what he had done before, declaring that he had orders to compel every one to descend, and go to Haut du Cap, and to burn the two houses of La Vigie.

Every effort was used to prevail on him not to deprive the wretched citizens of this retreat—prayers, solicitations, offers of money, all were in vain, his heart was insensible to all; they must depart, he then put fire to the two small chambers occupied by the sentinels.

The municipality apparently obeying this inhuman order, secretly determined to regulate their march by the movements of the squadron which a favourable wind was impelling towards the road. Fatigue and bad roads justified the slowness of their movements. They arrived at the habitation Despagne, which in the morning had afforded an asylum, and not presented only a heap of ruins.

This spectacle was so much the more painful for the municipality, as they learned that the flames had consumed the records and minutes, which the evening before, a great number of citizens who fled with them, had taken this far and deposited with a person residing at this habitation.

Arrived at this place they reposed themselves. All eyes riveted on the manoeuvres of the squadron, which experienced no resistance in passing under the Forts Picard and St. Joseph, that had been abandoned by the rebels the instant before the magazines were blown up.

They resolved then to wait at the habitation Despagne, until the debarkation was effected. At length about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, advice was received of the landing of the troops from the squadron at the Carenage; every one hastened to descend the mountain towards that side. On the way, the explosion of the powder magazine of Fort Belair was heard, which the abandoned villains had blown up.

They soon had the satisfaction of embracing the friends who came to bring relief: who condoled with the inhabitants that the wind had retarded a landing, which had it been more prompt, would have prevented all the horrors.

The municipality being informed that a part of a house remained at the Carenage, which had not been entirely consumed, resolved that the women and children, overpowered with fatigue, should pass the night there.

The municipal administration, always accompanied by a large number of citizens who followed its fortunes hastened to assemble at the common Hall, which they found still on fire. Not being able to enter, they retired to the house of citizen Francois Nau, iron-keeper situate on the place d'Armes, which had not been burned, but which had received much damage from the effects of the explosion of the powder magazines.

The mayor asked permission of citizen Nau to hold the fittings of the municipality at his house, until other accommodations could be provided. This citizen eagerly complied with the request, con-

gratulating himself on being able to render any services to the city. By this act of duty, he has acquired a right to the acknowledgments of the public.

In consequence of this consent, the municipality will provisionally hold its sittings at the house of citizen Francois Nau, and will occupy itself with the interests of their unhappy fellow-citizens, and with the means of repairing their misfortunes.

The present process verbal was made and concluded on Friday, 16th Pluviose (5th February, 1802) 10th year of the French republic, at 11 o'clock at night.

Signed in the minute book,

CÆSAR TELEMAQUE, Mayor,

LA CONFURQUE, FERROS, LA-

TOKTUE, BERNARD, Municipal

Administrators,

DELAGARDE, Commissary of

the government,

FOUQUIER, Secretary register.

Compared, Signed, FOUQUIER,

Secretary register.

### Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

The Harmony, capt. Levering, of this port, was at Cape Francois the 26th March.

We yesterday received the Columbian Sentinel of the 7th instant, and were most agreeably surprised at the fast increase of Federalism in the state of Massachusetts. The Centinel of that date contains the return of votes for governor and lieutenant-governor from Suffolk county, from 22 towns in Essex, from 17 towns in Middlesex, one in Bristol, 5 in Plymouth; 9 in Norfolk and 6 in Worcester; by which it appears that the truly republican candidate, Mr. STRONG, has 8703 votes, and Mr. GERRY, the Democratic candidate, 6722, making a majority in favor of Mr. Strong of almost two thousand votes, and being upwards of two thousand two hundred more votes than he received the last year from those very towns.

Mr. Robbins, and, "our general" Heath, were the only candidates for the office of lieutenant-governor. Mr. Robbins will be elected by about the same majority as Mr. Strong.

The honorable John Quincy Adams, Esq. is elected to the Senate. The advancement of this gentleman to high stations in political life, is sincerely to be wished: not because he is the illustrious son of an illustrious father, but because he is known to be a man of profound science, of great abilities and integrity, and of the most extensive acquaintance with political and general knowledge.

We could not hesitate long since to believe that the mad conduct of the present government would have its due effect in the N. England states as well as elsewhere: we however had not promised ourselves so sudden and so great a change in Massachusetts. The anti-justice bill, and the internal revenue bill, taking from the mouth of labor and giving to the lap of wealth, as well as numerous other acts, would not fail to have a great effect, an operation which we dare venture to predict will be most loudly proclaimed at the next election of members of Congress.

When the people at large shall discover one co-ordinate branch tearing to pieces another and at the same time destroying our sacred constitution; when they see laws made, that on the middling and lower grades of our citizens have a burdensome effect, by taking from every family full many a dollar annually for their coffee, their bohea tea, their brown sugar, their molasses, and even their salt, to render lighter the expences of the rich who ride in their chariots, or to encourage intoxication by taking off the tax on whiskey\*; or to bear the expences of Beau-Dawson, in a national frigate, to pay a visit to France and England; or to provide for

their numerous sinecures; when they see the numerous ejectments from office of the old patriots and soldiers of the better times of Washington and Adams, to dig, beg or starve, because they thought not Washington. Let us not be here misunderstood: in extraordinary emergencies, the poor contribute their proportion of taxes, as well as the rich; but to support our peace establishment, as at present, the luxuries and vices of a nation are proper objects of taxation: hence if the taxes can be lessened, the amount lessened ought to affect tea, sugar, salt, and other necessities of life, and not the coaches of the wealthy, nor the subjects of the intemperate.

ton a knave or fool, nor Adams both; when they see the numerous misdemeanors of a wanton and revengeful administration, giving the lie to former protestion, and laughing at the admonitions of rectitude and patriotism, anxious for the aggrandisement of themselves and friends; and regardless of unjust means, to suppress their opponents; when these things are clearly seen by the people of the United States, and well weighed, as well weighed they will be; though not hasty, yet firm will be their resolve, though not boisterous, yet sure will be their opposition, and sure will be the emphatical "executon of the public will."

[Anti-Democrat.]

Gibson £8. the latter chiefly bro't up. Brazil Wood £90. Nicaragua Wood, very scarce. Some Trin. Cocoa has gone off this week at 92s. In Pimento & Ginger, nothing doing.—About 300 hds. of inferior export Tobacco have been bought for Holland at 2d. a 3d.—100 casks of new Rice arrived but not landed.—Wheats continue very dull, and on the decline—good foreign 11s. 6d. a 12s.—Canada 10s. 6d. a 11s. per 70lbs.—American superfine Flour 44s. a 46s. per barrel.—There is some enquiry for Pot Ashes for France, but little done in that article this week.—Pearl Ashes, dull.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Tripoli, dated October 4. 1801, received by Mr. Catcart, at Leghorn, 21st December.

Sir,

"The principal object of this letter, is to acquaint you that two cruisers are ready to sail, the one a ship of fifteen guns, commanded by Baiz Hahgi Osman Can-drietto; the other a Greek built Gueril-noguchi or Polacre, of 12 guns command-ed by Baiz Osman Lerantinor.

"The first of the above mentioned cruisers had returned from Carthagena, in Spain, on the 23d ult. where she had been upon business for the Bashaw. I believe both the above cruisers will be manned with Turks, whom the Bashaw wishes to get rid of, as he is really afraid of receiving a visit from the captain Bashaw, in consequence of having incurred the displeasure of the grand vizier.—The Bashaw, above two months ago, purchased a fine Imperial ship, like the one that is blockaded at Gibraltar, the now mounts 18 guns; she is painted all black, with a yellow stripe in the middle; she has green Venetian blinds in her cabin windows, and all the ornaments of the stern are of the same color.—It is supposed admiral Murad will go out in her soon.

"The Bashaw has three gun boats, with a 24 pounder in each of their bows; they fired at the American frigates, and he really believes that they forced them to raise the blockade.

"I hope that no American merchantmen may be found without a convoy, particularly upon the coasts of Naples, Sicily, and their vicinity, as they might easily fall into the hands of the cruisers, which are now going out; which besides the actual loss, would be disagreeable consequences, and would entirely reverse the political situation of the United States with this regency."

For NORFOLK,  
The Sloop HOPE,

Capt. WILLIS.

Will sail on Sunday morn-ing next, at 10 o'clock.

April 16.

LOST,

Yesterday afternoon four small KEYS, tied together with a string. Whoever has found them will be rewarded, by leaving them with the Printers.

April 16.

d 37

WANTED,

A WET NURSE of good character—such an one will meet with good encou-ragement. Apply to the Printers.

April 16.

In obedience to a Decree of the Court of Alexandria county, on Monday the 17th day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be offered for sale on the premises, upon a Credit of 6 and 12 months, upon notes with approved indorsers, negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the east side of Alfred street and south side of Cameron street, in the town of Alexandria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet 7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet, 5 inches. There are a convenient two story frame dwelling house, with a kitchen and other out houses upon the lot, which now rent for £. 50 per annum.—The lot is subject to an annual rent of £. 5. An owner is large to take it off into smaller divisions, and sold either in those divisions, or altogether, as will be most agreeable to those inclined to purchase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt due from Thomas Richards to Thompson and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,  
JOHN JANNEY, Com'r's.  
JOHN DUNLAP, J.

April 16.

d 38

### JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE

At the Book-shops of Messrs COTTON & STEWART, and R. & J. GRAY,  
Numbers 1, 2, 3, of

### Modern Gratitude,

By Luther Martin, Esq. attorney general of the state of Maryland—price for the 3 numbers 62½ cents.

Also, this day received from Baltimore, by R. & J. GRAY, a few copies of an elegant edition of

### Select Plays,

The selection to be comprised in six volumes, from the first dramatic heroes of the age. The ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, who are desirous of promoting the advancement of literature, and good printing in this country will please make an early application.

N. B. There are some copies of a new edition of HYMNS and SPIRITUAL SONGS, mostly adapted for the Methodist Episcopal Church received, the sale of this work has been very rapid in Baltimore.

April 14. d3t+

JANNEY & PATON

HAVE FOR SALE,

90 Pieces of Russia Duck,

30 Ravens do.

6 Chests of Souchong Tea,

Havanna white & brown Sugars in boxes

West-India do. in hds, and barrels,

Coffee in bags and barrels,

Holland Gin in barrels,

Sweet Oil in boxes of 12 bottles each,

Castile Soap in boxes,

Shoes in boxes assorted,

East-India Goods.

Also, The Cargo of the Schooner Lucy, captain Snow, consisting of 43 Tons Plaster of Paris, 60 Casks of Lime, 10 Barrels of Tanner's Oil, 115 Reams of Wrapping Paper, 40 Boxes of dpt Candles.

January 22. d

FOR SALE,  
A HANDSOME  
FORTE PIANO,

QUITE NEW,

Which if applied for immediately a great bargain may be had.

THOMAS MOORE

Auctioneer.

April 9. d6t

### Just Received,

A parcel of pickled Herrings in bals. A quantity of soal leather and shoes, Cyder in barrels, and

A few chests Young Hyson Tea,

For sale by

J. GARDNER LADD.

March 16. d

### JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the subscriber, lower end of PRINCE-STREET, a quantity of the best

CHINA ORANGES.

THO. SIMMS.

April 3. d

### FOR SALE,

PART of lot No. 5, in square 224, in the City of Washington. It is situate between Rhodes's tavern and the Commissioner's office, fronting 21 feet 7 inches on North F. street, and running back 75 feet—few situations in the City of Washington are equal to this for a store or any public business.

### ALSO, FOR SALE,

A lot adjoining the above property, directly north of it, fronting 21 feet 7 inches on North G. street, and running 75 feet back. If this property is not disposed of at private sale before the 3d day of May next, it will on that day, be offered at public sale at Rhodes's tavern, in said City, at 11 o'clock, A. M. For terms apply to JEREMIAH CONNOR, at Semmes's tavern, Georgetown.

April 10. e6t+

### Wanted to Purchase,

About the 20th inst. a number of healthy prime Negroes, that can be well recommended. Families will be received, and a generous price given for one or two blacksmiths or carpenters.

These people will be removed to a healthy situation, and are for the purchasers family and plantation use, and not for barter or sale. Apply at Mr. Gadsby's, City Tavern.

April 3. 2aw3w+

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

### JUST RECEIVED,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

### GLASS,

Consisting of elegant cut quart and pint decanters, goblets, tumblers and wine glasses, to match; plain half pint, pint and quart tumblers, do. quart, pint and half pint decanters, which will be sold by the box, or by retail, on moderate terms.

JOSHUA RIDDELL.

March 4. eo

### NOTICE

IS hereby given that the subscriber intends to leave the state of Virginia.

RICHARD EMBERTON.

April 10. e9t+

### GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder, by the quarter cask. Also, Refined Salt Petre, by the quarter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant supply of those articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for sale on the lowest terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOTH.

April 8. e6bm

THE THOROUGH BREED HORSE,



### MONTALTA,

WILL stand at my stable and be let to mares the present season, at Sixteen Dollars, or Eight Dollars the leap, and Twenty Four Dollars to ensure a mare with foal, and Half a Dollar, in each instance, to the groom. The money for the leap must be sent with the mares also, which may be discharged by the payment of twelve dollars on or before the last day of July, at which time the season will expire. The season commences on the first day of April. Mares will be fed with grain, if required, at the market price. Good and extensive pasture grazing. All possible care will be used to guard against accidents and escape, tho' I will not be answerable for either.

MONTALTA was got by Colonel Homes's imported horse Bedford, whose character and pedigree stands so high, both in England and America, as to need no comment from me. His dam, as certified by Daniel Carroll Brent, Esq. of Richland, who bred her, was got by Lindsey's Arabian, her dam was young Selima, her grand dam Mr. William Brent's Ebony, her great grand dam Colonel Tayloe's imported Selima. Ebony's sire was Col. Tayloe's imported Othello.—Young Selima's sire was Col. Baylor's imported Fearnought. This blood is also so well known to, and in such high estimation with gentlemen who have been and are now on the turf, that I shall only add, that Montalta's colour, high form, marks, &c. are admired by all who have seen him. He is full 153 hands high, and will be five years old next May.

THOS. LEE, sen.

Prince William County,

March 8. 2aw16+

### SPRING GARDEN.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to acquaint Gentlemen and Ladies of Alexandria, and elsewhere, he has rented the Spring Garden where may be had the best of LIQUORS, RELISHES, &c.—Those gentlemen who please to favor me with their presence, may rest assured that every attention shall be paid to them, or their respective companies.

JOS. A. LINGAN.

N. B. The BATH-HOUSE is well cleaned and in good order.

THE SPRING-GARDEN water, it is thought, is well known to the inhabitants, and needs no recommendation.

April 8. 2aw3r+

A valuable piece of Ground or sale, containing near one quarter of a square, laying on Duke and Pitt Streets, either together or in lots as may suit the purchaser, on which a liberal credit will be given.

ALSO—A few barrels of Tar, Flour in barrels or half barrels, Cash given for Wheat, either at my Mill or Store in this place.

January 5. 2aw2eo

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

3d Month, 23d.

### REMOVAL.

Peter Nowland,  
HAIR DRESSER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed his shop two doors farther North in Royal-street, where he intends carrying on his business as usual, and where he has opened and offers for sale the following articles, Ladies and gentlemen's dressing cases complete,

Violet and Windsor soap,

Chemical wash balls for preserving the skin,

Rose, melliflour and marshall pomatum in pots and sticks,

Ladie's forehead mounted tortoise shell combs, Gentlemen's do

Tooth brushes of various descriptions,

Lip salve,

Portable japanned shaving cases,

Rouge, Face Powder,

Gentlemen's silk and cotton suspenders,

Hopkin's razor strops with paste,

Powder bags,

Silk and swansdown puffs,

Thread night caps,

Shaving boxes,

Silver and plated thimbles,

Silver tooth picks, Ivory do.

Tweezers,

Silver and steel bodkins,

Warranted razors,

Dressing combs,

Perfumed and common hair powder,

Shaving powder,

Court plaster,

Dentifrice for preserving the gums,

English shoe blacking on boards.

Together with almost every article in his line.

He will always keep a supply of

Ladies Wigs & Frizets,

Also gentlemen's fashionable CROP WIGS

and Natural do. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

March 26. 2aw6t

### ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ immediately, for the benefit of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia, two MUSICIANS; one to teach the different beats of the drum, the other, the music of the fife. Such persons as are well qualified for the above tuition, and will engage to instruct the learners which will consist of sixteen boys for each branch, shall receive a liberal compensation from the subscriber, who is authorized by law to employ tutors; and by the Court of Enquiry, to pay them for their services when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.

April 7. Fairfax County, 2aw1f

R. & J. GRAY

Have for sale, at their BOOK & STATIONERY STORE, King street, 4th door east of Royal street,

Barton on Free Commerce,

just published; Epitome of the History of Europe; Beauties of Nature Delineated,

selected from Sturm's Reflections; Vicar of Lansdowne, by Mrs. Roche; Maid of the Hamlet, by do. Abbe; by W. N. Ireland; Innocent Fugitives; Terentia; Scot's Hieress; History of Miss Baltic;

Double Surprise; Count Gleichen;

Maid of Kent; Emma Dorville; Letters on the Female Mind; Fashionable Daughter;

Louisa, or the Reward of an Affectionate Daughter; Fragments of Letters;

Letters of Thimbletoes; Vagabond, by George Walker; Mordant, by Dr. Moore; Spirit of the Castle, by W. C. Proby; Life, a new Comedy, by Reynolds.

Also on hand,

A general Assortment of

School Books & Stationary.

March 19. d3t 2aw

### House of Entertainment.

Randolph Mott,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened an INN in the Town of Alexandria,

in the house lately occupied by Captain Charles M'Knight, where he intends using his utmost exertions to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom, which from his experience in the business he flatters himself he shall be able to do on the most reasonable terms.

January 5. 2aw2eo

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

### George-Town, Port-Tobacco, and Leonard-Town

### MAIL STAGES.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, they have extended the George-Town and Port-Tobacco line of Stages to Leonard-Town: and that after the first instant, it will leave the Indian King tavern, George-Town, every Monday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and Thompson's Inn, Leonard-Town, every Monday and Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, meet at Pye's tavern, Port-Tobacco, and return to their respective places on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Fare for each passenger, with an allowance of 20lbs. baggage, from George-Town to Port-Tobacco, three dollars and fifty cents; from Port-Tobacco to Leonard-Town, three dollars—extra baggage to pay at the rate of a passenger for 150lbs. weight. All baggage to be at the risk of the owner.

It is hoped that this undertaking will meet with the approbation and support of the public in general, and particularly the gentlemen of Leonard-Town, Port-Tobacco, Piscataway and the neighbourhood of these places, when they are assured that there are arrangements made with the proprietors of the Baltimore and Frederick-Town stages, to ensure them a passage in either without delay, by their obedient servants,

JOSEPH SEMMES,

JAMES THOMPSON.

N. B. The subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, and particularly the gentlemen of the Northern Neck of Virginia, that he has extended the line of stages from this place as far as Hoot's Ferry, to run twice a week, viz. leave the Ferry every Tuesday and Saturday evening.

Those gentlemen wishing to travel, may depend on finding good drivers and handsome accommodations on the road from the Ferry to this place, and will always be sure of a conveyance on the days above-mentioned, during all the month of April, and if sufficient encouragement offers, will be continued by their obedient humble servant,